

MEASURE-BiH

January 1 - 12, 2018

Program Evaluation Learning Resources

<http://www.needsassessment.org/>

Needs Assessments are simply systematic processes for collect information and making justifiable decisions. As a result of their practical nature, Needs Assessments are used in many disciplines and professions, from medicine and social work to psychology and management. The website NeedsAssessment.org focuses however on the application of Needs Assessments to the improvement of human and organizational performance. The website provides vast of resources, including books, guide books, articles, websites, videos, models and theories.

Recommended News Articles and Blog Posts

[Statistical Power and Funnel of Attribution](#)

[List Experiments for Sensitive Questions](#)

[Finally, a Way to Do Easy Randomization Inference in STATA!](#)

[Where is the Development Economics Research Happening? The Geographical Distribution of NEUDC Research](#)

[Lessons Learned as Evaluators in Urban Education: Part 1 by Monique Liston and Leah Peoples](#)

[Lessons Learned as Evaluators in Urban Education: Part 2 by Leah Peoples and Monique Liston](#)

[An Ounce of Good Assessment is Worth a Pound of Analysis and a Ton of Cure by Roger Kaufman](#)

[Alternate Models of Needs Assessments: Selecting the Right One for Your Organization by Leigh, Watkins, Platt and Kaufman](#)



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Upcoming Events

May 2

[UK Evaluation Society 2018: The Quality of Evidence from Evaluation, London, UK](#)

May 26

[Canadian Evaluation Society Conference 2018, Calgary, Canada](#)

Useful Sites

<http://datatopics.worldbank.org/sdgs/>

<http://www.uino.gov.ba/>

Examples of Evaluation Projects

[Retrospective Evaluation of the Afghanistan Clean Energy Program \(ACEP\), USAID, December 2017](#)

[Mid-Term Performance Evaluation of Strengthening Advocacy and Civic Engagement \(SACE\) Program, USAID, November 2017](#)

[End of Project Evaluation of the Community Outreach Family Planning Project, USAID, November 2017](#)

Relevant Publications

[The Global Human Capital Report 2017 by The World Economic Forum](#)

Human capital is not defined solely through formal education and skilling. It can be enhanced over time, growing through use—and depreciating through lack of use—across people’s lifetimes.

The Global Human Capital Index 2017 ranks 130 countries on how well they are developing their human capital on a scale from 0 (worst) to 100 (best) across four thematic dimensions—capacity, deployment, development and know-how—and five distinct age groups or generations—0–14 years; 15–24 years; 25–54 years; 55–64 years; and 65 years and over—to capture the full human capital potential profile of a country. It can be used as a tool to assess progress within countries and points to opportunities for cross-country learning and exchange. Bosnia and Herzegovina is not captured by the Index. However, our neighbors Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia and Macedonia are.

On average, the world has developed only 62% of its human capital as measured by this Index. Or, conversely, nations are neglecting or wasting, on average, 38% of their talent. The top ten of this year’s edition of the Human Capital Index is headed by smaller European countries—Norway (1), Finland (2), Switzerland (3)—as well as large economies such as the United States (4) and Germany (6). The leaders of the Index are generally economies with a longstanding commitment to their people’s educational attainment and that have deployed a broad share of their workforce in skill-intensive occupations across a broad range of sectors.

At a regional level, the human capital development gap is smallest in North America, followed by Western Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, East Asia and the Pacific, Latin America, and Middle East and North Africa. The gap is largest in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa. Three countries from the Eastern Europe and Central Asia region rank in the top 20: Slovenia (9) Estonia (12), and the Russian Federation (16).

Core to the Index is the concept that investment in developing talent across the lifecycle—through education and employment—enhances human capital. Even with similar levels of upfront educational investment, on-the-job learning is critical for generating returns on the initial investment as well as ensuring that people’s skills grow and appreciate in value over time.



Recommended Reading

[The Western Balkans: Revving Up the Engines of Growth and Prosperity by The World Bank](#)

The six countries of the Western Balkans largely missed out on earlier opportunities to thrive in the post-Cold War era. Today, with peace and enhanced collaboration, coupled with future prospects of EU membership, the countries have another chance. With the right package of reforms, they can raise economic growth rates and ensure sustained improvement in welfare for all citizens. It is crucial to act now. If the countries keep to their current rates of per capita income growth, it will take about 60 years to catch up with their EU neighbors. In sum, Western Balkan countries’ highest priorities are to: foster macroeconomic stability; remove disincentives and barriers to work; strengthen the business environment and private sector development; improve governance and institutions and deepen public sector reform.